CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XVI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1832. [NO. 792.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

An Apprentice to the PRINTING BUSINESS, wanted at this office.
July 30.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm and style of CAMPBELL & McNAIR, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern are earnestly requested to make immediate payment to Hugh Campbell, Jr. who is authorized to grant discharges for the same, and all persons having claims against the concern will also present them to him duly authenticated for settlement.

HUGH CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.
Fayetteville, July 31, 1832. 91 6w.

NEW GOODS.

HUGH CAMPBELL, Jr., grateful for past favors informs his friends and the public generally that he will still remain at the old stand on the north side of Hay street a few doors above the Market House, where he is now receiving a full supply of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, which will be sold for Cash as low as at any store in town

HUGH CAMPBELL, Jr.
Fayetteville, July 31, 1832. 91-6w

TO LEASE,

For one, or for a term of years,

THAT spacious and elegant MANSION on Gillespie Street, with extensive Stables, Garden &c. attached, late in the occupancy of John A. Cameron, Esq. It is well calculated, both from its location (being beautifully situated and convenient to the business part of the Town) and the extensive accommodations it would afford, for an Hotel or private Boarding House. For terms, which to a good tenant for a term of years, will be moderate, apply to

JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c.
Fayetteville, July 30th, 1832. 91 4w.

VALUABLE PLANTATION
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the Plantation whereon he now resides, situate 35 miles from the town of Fayetteville and 6 miles from Sampson Court House, containing 1000 acres of LAND, of which about 300 acres are cleared and under good fence. There are on the premises, a comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn, Granery, Stables and a Grist Mill, all in complete repair. The Land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton, and a very considerable portion of the good land is still in a forest state. There is no situation in the county more healthy.

Terms made known on application to
JOHN H. HILL.
Sampson County, July 24, 1832. 91-8w.

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the night of the 14th inst., two Negro men, named SAM and PETER, both about 25 or 26 years old. Sam is about six feet high, stout and well made, speaks quick when spoken to, a little inclined to stutter.

Peter is about five feet, ten or eleven inches high, rather spare made, speaks slow and rather inclined to lisp. The above negroes were brought to this State last December, by H. Slaughter, from Wilmington, N. Carolina, where I apprehend, they will endeavour to return. The above reward of $50, will be given for the delivery of said Negroes to the subscriber, or in any safe jail, so that I can get them, either in this State, North or South Carolina, or $25 for either of them.

SARAH DENTON.
Macon, Geo. July 17, 1832. 91-4w.
Chronicle, Augusta; Telescope, Columbia; Observer, Fayetteville; and Wilmington Recorder, will publish the above four weeks and forward their accounts to the Advertiser Office, Macon, for payment.

HALL & JOHNSON,

ARE just receiving, and offer for sale low, for Cash, or Country Produce, the following articles, viz

20 Hhds. Sugar,
65 Do. Molasses,
150 Bags Coffee,
225 Kegs Nails and Brads, from 4d to 40d,
130 Pieces Cotton Bagging,
10 Coils Bale Rope,
12 Bbls. Train and Lamp Oil,
6 Do. Linseed do.
90 Reams Writing Paper,
6 Bales Cotton Yarn, from No. 5 to 14,
40 Boxes Window Glass, 8x10 and 10x12,
50 Boxes Tin Plate,
90 Bags Shot,
4 Kegs Bar Lead,
12 Tons Swedes and Eng. Iron, ass'd. sizes,
40 Sides Sole Leather.

ALSO, An Assortment of

DRY GOODS.

German, Blister, and Cast Steel, Shovels and Spades, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Coffee Mills, Wagon Boxes, Vices, Anvils, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, G. P. & Hyson Tea, Cassia, Copperas, White Lead, (in oil,) and a general assortment of fresh received Drugs and Medicines.
July 24. 90-tf

Just Received,

MAYNARD & NOYES' Superior Liquid Ink, per gallon or bottle,
Swaim's Genuine Panacea,
Carpenter's Comp Syrup Sarsaparilla,
Carpenter's Syrup Liverwort,
For sale by
July 24. R. MAYNARD & CO. 90-tf.

Prices Reduced.

THE Subscriber has reduced the price of nearly every article in his Book and Stationary Store from 10 to 50 per cent. *for Cash.*
July 16. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

20 Boxes Fayetteville mould Candles
40 Bushels Plasterer's Hair, for sale by
H. HORN.
July 5, 1832. 88-tf.

Just Received,

10 Hhds. prime SUGAR,
15 bags COFFEE,
60 kegs Nails and Brads,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by
CASWELL S. BRAY.
July 10. 88-tf.

Book Store.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Stock of **BOOKS & STATIONARY** of Mr. Jas. Hadlock, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in this new line of business. He has ordered a large additional supply of Books and Stationary, and of the various Fancy Articles usually found in Book Stores, which in a few weeks, he hopes, will enable him to offer to the public a Stock worthy of the Town, and of the extensive back country with which it is connected. It is his intention to sell at reduced prices for Cash.

He has now on hand, Latin, Greek, and English School Books, a few Medical Works, Bibles, Testaments, Prayer and Hymn Books, in great variety, N. Carolina Law Books, Blank Books, best and common Letter and Cap Paper, Pen and Pocket Knives, Superior Razors, Surveyors' Instruments, &c. &c.

Orders for Books will be forwarded, and new Works always procured with as litt'e delay as possible.

The Store will remain for the present, opposite the Planters' Hotel, foot of Hay Mount.
E. J. HALE.

IMPORTANT
TO DEALERS IN MEDICINES, PAINTS, AND DYE STUFFS.

H. W. Bamman,

WHOLESALE Druggist, No. 117, Maiden Lane, offers for sale at the *lowest* prices, an extensive assortment of articles in his line, and hopes to give satisfaction to those who think it for their interest to buy of him. Those wishing to purchase will please give him a call and ascertain his prices, before leaving their orders elsewhere.
New York, June 26, 1832.

N. B.—PRICE CURRENTS sent by mail. All orders thankfully received, carefully put up, and forwarded with despatch. 90-13w.

University of Maryland.

THE Medical Lectures in this Institution will commence on the last Monday of October, and continue until the first of March ensuing.

Nathaniel Potter, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
Samuel Baker, M. D., Materia Medica.
Richard Wilmot Hall, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Females and Children.
Maxwell McDowell, M. D., Institutes of Medicine.
Nathan R. Smith, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Julius T. Ducatel, M. D., Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
E. Geddings, M. D., Anatomy.
E. GEDDINGS, M. D., Dean.
July 16. 90-t1N.

To Gentlemen of Industry,
ENTERPRIZE and CAPITAL.

THE Subscriber proposes to sell his Settlement on the Little Ocmulgee River, 8 miles above the confluence of the Oconee and Big Ocmulgee, and 1¼ miles from a high and beautiful Bluff on the latter. This extraordinary settlement, including about

17,000 Acres of Land,

and a grand set of **MILLS**, just completed and gone into operation, has almost every thing, in fact or in prospect, attainable in the South. Of Health—the buoyant air, agitated by mild and incessant breezes over an area of 10,000 square miles of dry Pine land and grass, and the Water, free of Lime-stone or any putrescencies, is pure, and the climate balmy without the oppressive or chilling damps of the sea board, and refrigerant and lively without the bleak and piercing blasts of the mountains. Of Wealth—having water-power and machinery, which, with suitable attention, will cut 10,000 feet of plank per day, for about 150 days in the year, and grinding 10 or 12 bushels of grain per hour. And about 300 acres of Bay Swamp, never subject to inundation; though some of it is irrigable, capable of yielding from 60 to 100 bushels rough Rice per acre

Sugar Cane ripens here on land manured, from 12 to 1800 lbs. per acre, and there is a handsome site on which to manufacture Sugar by water-power.

Boat building can be prosecuted to the greatest advantage, as the two gang saws cut lumber 54 feet long, and the building carried on out of the swamp, and the boats got into the big Ocmulgee by water from the mills. So profitable is this business, that eleven boats are now being built in this county, the timber for which is sawn by hand.

The River being open to the seaboard, 90 miles distant, and to the back country to Macon about 90 miles more, renders this place accessible and very convenient, especially in rafting the plank from the mills, a five days trip to Darien. The trade to and from Macon passes within hearing of the bugle horn of the boats.

On a beautiful plain, about 50 feet above the level of the little river, is the site of the Dwelling Houses, commanding at a distance of about 300 yards, a view of the sheet of water 160 feet wide, falling 12 feet over the dam; the mills in handsome operation, 4 single saws and 2 gangs, each exhibiting its velocity and power, and filling the valley with its racket; the mill house with its 140 cypress posts, and more than 400 braces, and its many sills and girders and plates, all covered by 4 roofs, as it stands on its rock foundation, seems to challenge the strength of the waters, to the honor of its architect (Mr. B. F. Watts) and satisfaction of its owner.

About 25 acres of rich bottom land irrigated by a number of springs (one of which is near the dwelling house) breaking out at the base of the elevated plain, lie between the house and the mill on the east, and a level of 12 or 1500 acres of arable land stretch off towards the south-west. The rest of the land, covered with choice Pine, lies on the little river and its prongs, most convenient to be got to the mill

The range for stock is very fine, excepting the winter months. We frequently have Venison, and generally an abundance of Fish of every description.

Such a settlement perhaps has never been offered for sale in this country, and would not now, but from a wish to retire altogether from worldly business. Letters directed to Flournoy's Mills P. O. Georgia, will be attended to by the proprietor.

Terms—Cash, or good Bank Stock
ROBERT FLOURNOY.

P. S.—As the season for sawing shall favor us, contracts to deliver every sort of pine lumber at the Mills, or at Darien, or Brunswick Rail Road Creek, will be attended to—from the very choicest Georgia boards to the roughest scantling, under 54 feet length, and 30 inches breadth, for the Northern, the West Indian, the Seaboard, or the European Market.
R. F.
July 12. 90-3m

Notice.

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, on the 10th inst., the Subscriber was appointed President and Agent of said Company.

Having large and commodious Warehouses in Campbellton, securely situated from Fire, he will receive Country Produce free of storage if shipped in the Company's Boats, and if otherwise, the usual rates of Storage will be charged.

Country Merchants who may be disposed to patronize said Company, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to the receiving and forwarding of Goods and Merchandize from Fayetteville. And they are particularly requested to instruct their correspondents to direct all packages addressed to their care as follows, viz: "To the Agent Henrietta St. Boat Company, Wilmington," in order to avoid any difficulty which might arise from a change of Agency. The only charges in Fayetteville will be for Hauling and Labor Rates of Freight will be the same as other Steam Boats

JOHN CRUSOE, *Pres't & Agent*
Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, N. C. July 16, 1832. 89-2m
☞ Six weeks in Salisbury Journal, Hillsborough Recorder, and Greensborough Patriot.

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,

AN infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Experience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medicine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.

It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with success. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague, one dose is sufficient.

Patients who use this medicine, will not find themselves, while using it, under the necessity of changing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention to business.

When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one dose of the **MEDICAMENTUM** gives relief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours and prevents all predisposition to head ache, indigestion and fevers, it will be found to be one of the most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purgatives that can be resorted to.

For sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN,
Corner of Planter's Hotel.

To the Public.

THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend *THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM*, for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from that distressing complaint and found no permanent relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken according to directions.

ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL McNAIR,
CASWELL S BRAY.
July 9th, 1832. 88tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to the corner Building recently occupied by Mr. Williamson Whitehead as a Grocery Store, where he has on hand a very general assortment of Groceries, &c., which will be sold low, either for cash or country produce, viz:

Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Steel, Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Nails, Brads, Castings, Powder, Lead, Shot, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10,000 lbs. prime large BACON,
Corn, Flour and Oats.
HENRY HORN.
June 12, 1832. 84 3m.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,
85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 8. 79tf.

Just Received,

5 Hhds. superior SUGAR, for sale by
JNO. McARN.
May 29. 82tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having a large family, and solely depending on his own exertions for support, intends moving to the West, hereby offers for sale his well known stand in Waughton, N. C. three miles East of Salem, containing about two and a half acres of land, including a frame Dwelling House, and House of Entertainment, Store House, Kitchen, and other outhouses, Stables, all in good repair, &c.; a good Garden, and a Well, perhaps not excelled for good water in the State, the basin being entirely rock. Some lots containing fruit trees. Also, a small assortment of Goods, Groceries and Hardware. Those desirous of being in possession of a healthy situation, would do well to view the premises. There has been no sickness in my family in 24 years, (one case of bodily infirmity excepted.) Also, a small Plantation in good repair, and containing upwards of 200 Apple Trees, all grafted. Perhaps a better selection of good fruit cannot be found. All of which I offer low. Those inclined to settle in these parts are invited to call.

P. TRANSOU.
Waughtown, N. C. July 3. 88 6w pd.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.
Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker,
30 Bags Prime St. Jago Coffee,
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.

In Store,

10 Hhds. 1st quality Molasses,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 29.—tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

THE DOCTRINE OF NULLIFICATION EXAMINED.

The maintenance of constitutional freedom, is the first interest of civil society, and a jealous vigilance over those who are entrusted with authority, one of the highest duties of the citizen. In such a cause, even some excess of zeal is not without apology. But it occasionally happens, that those who are engaged in repelling the encroachments of power, themselves advance exorbitant pretensions, which endanger social order, and bring discredit on the very cause of liberty itself. To analyze and expose such pretensions, therefore, becomes also a duty, of no inconsiderable importance.

The Federal Constitution is a compact, by which the thirteen sovereign states that adopted it, renounced a certain portion, to be jointly held by all the parties, under the form of a general government. The additional members of the confederacy, which now embraces twenty four states, are all on the same political footing with the original thirteen. According to this constitution, the legislative power is exercised by majorities of both houses of Congress, with the concurrence of the President, or by two thirds of both houses, without his concurrence. The Supreme Court of the U. States is the ultimate depository of the judicial power of the general government; and when the question is duly brought before that tribunal, it has a right to decide, whether an act of Congress is constitutional or not.

Such is a brief summary of our legislative system, in its regular course. But it is contended, that an extraordinary case has occurred—that the majority, abusing the advantage of numbers, has enacted an unconstitutional law, oppressive to the minority—that the judicial department promises no adequate redress—and that some corrective, more efficacious, must consequently be employed. The remedy, which has been hitherto most zealously recommended, is that denominated Nullification, the merits of which, it is our present purpose to examine. The following, we believe, are substantially the doctrines comprehended under that term.—"In all cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress. The Federal Constitution is a case of such a compact. When a state considers an act of Congress unconstitutional, it has a right to nullify that act, within its own limits. The other states have no right to enforce the nullified act, within those limits. A general convention of states must be called for the purpose of proposing amendments to the constitution, and thereby testing the question of constitutionality. The states in favor of the nullified act, must propose an amendment conferring on Congress the power to pass such a law. That power is to be regarded as having never been delegated, unless three fourths of the states, in separate conventions, or in their respective legislatures, ratify the amendment so proposed."

If we designed to exhibit our own precise theory, in relation to the subject in dispute, it would be necessary to urge several very important qualifications, even of the two first of these propositions; but as our object is simply what has been stated; to examine the merits of nullification, we shall admit, for the sake of argument, that "in all cases of compact, among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress," and that "the Federal Constitution is a case of such a compact." We shall also in the same manner, admit the third proposition, concerning the right to nullify, with such explanations however of the term *right*, as will presently appear. All the remaining propositions we totally deny.

Let us endeavour in the first place to ascertain, what will be the state of things produced, by the exercise of this equal right of interpretations which has been admitted. Parties enjoying equal rights to interpret a contract, may have the *perfect* right to a speculative interpretation—that is, to an *opinion* concerning its import; because two or more persons may entertain different opinions, without any necessary interference. But the right referred to in this discussion, is obviously the right of the parties, to give an effect to the contract, conformable to their respective opinions of its meaning. The right of none therefore can be perfect, since the right of each is qualified by the right of every other. For if any one had a *perfect* right of practical interpretation—that of giving effect to his own opinion; the rights of all the others must yield to it; and all those others, so far from enjoying equal rights, would practically possess no right at all. For example—two persons, placed in a situation where they can have no common judge, agree to build a house jointly, on a specified plan. During the progress of the work, they differ in their explanation of the original design. Each has a *perfect* right to consider his own explanation the true one; but neither can have the *perfect* right, to execute the work, according to his own judgment; since if such were the case, the other who in theory has an equal right, would in practice have none at all. As a house cannot be built in two ways at the same time, their practical rights unavoidably conflict; and each in maintaining his own, must necessarily oppose that of the other. Unless, therefore, one voluntarily yields, or there is a compromise, force alone can decide between them. In similar circumstances, the result would be the same, if the contract consisted of reciprocal promises. Each party would have a right to interpret the whole contract—not only the promise made by himself, but the promise made by the other. If in a wilderness, where no civil law exists, it is stipulated between A and B, that at a certain time, A shall deliver to B a number of furs, and on a subsequent day, receive in exchange a number of bushels of grain, should a dispute ultimately arise, concerning the quantity of grain which was to be delivered, not only B would have a right to judge how much had been promised *by him;* but A likewise would have an equal right to judge how much had been promised *to him.* B would have a right to withhold any excess, which he thought was unjustly demanded, and A to seize what he thought, was unjustly withheld. If there were no compromise, the strongest must necessarily prevail.

Foreign nations having no common judge, are on the same footing with individuals in a state of nature; and a dispute between them concerning the interpretation of a contract or treaty, would be governed by the same principles, and attended by the same consequences. Suppose at the end of a war between the United States and Great Britain that the American post of Niagara should be in possession of the British, and the Canadian post of Malden, in possession of the Americans. Suppose that the Americans, understanding by the treaty of peace, that the posts were to be mutually restored, should deliver Malden to its former masters. If the British asserted, that according to their interpretation of the treaty, they were not bound to restore Niagara, and should finally refuse to evacuate that post; would the Americans acquiesce? Assuredly not. They would claim the right of interpreting both sides of the treaty—of judging how much they ought to retain, as well as how much they ought to restore; and if Niagara were not surrendered, they would either by direct attack, or some other means, very speedily recommence hostilities.

Thus far it is apparent, that a full exercise of the right of each party to judge for itself, results in neither more nor less, than a decision by force. Let us see, whether the exercise of an equal right of interpretation, among all the parties to the federal compact, would not tend to a similar issue. Every state on entering the union, delegated a portion of its original sovereign power, and thereby, subjected itself to the legislation of the general government, to the extent of the power ceded. But this delegation was not made without an equivalent. The state at the same time, acquired a share of the legislative power of the general government; i. e. she acquired the right in conjunction with her confederates, to enact laws, operating on all the other states to the very same extent, that she has conceded the right, to enact laws operating on herself. This was the consideration, the *quid pro quo*, the very essence of the bargain. To exercise over a state any power which she did not delegate, is a violation of the compact—to resist a delegated power of the general government, which she has exercised conjointly with others, by act of Congress, is equally a violation of the compact. She is as much wronged, when her just power of legislating over other is obstructed, as when the unjust power of legislating over herself is usurped. She possesses an equal right to judge, whether she has suffered the one wrong, or the other—or in different words, if a state in the minority has a right to judge, that an act of Congress is *not* constitutional; a state in the majority has an equal right to judge, that it is constitutional. Since both parties, according to the fundamental principle assumed, would possess also an equal right to judge of "the mode and measure of redress;" the one might select its own means of resisting, the other its own means of enforcing a law, whose constitutionality was disputed. Parties in this position, are evidently arrayed against each other, with the unqualified licence of mutual hostility. If both parties have free choice of "the mode and measure of redress," states in the minority, without doubt, may nullify the law whose constitutionality they deny; and as clearly states in the majority, may endeavour to enforce it, by whatever means are considered most expedient. If neither party recedes, and gentle measures are ineffectual, the next resort will be to those which are violent, and civil war is the inevitable result.

The nullifiers indeed contend, that if a law were nullified, a presumption would be created against its constitutionality; and that the majority would be bound, if it did not yield by repealing it, to call a convention of states, and solicit a formal grant of the power to pass such a law, in order that the question might be tested. This notion is utterly unfounded. In the first place, if the majority of states believes a law to be constitutional, and persists in maintaining it to be so; the contrary opinion of the minority cannot create a presumption of its unconstitutionality; unless we adopt the very extraordinary supposition that a smaller number is more likely to be right than a greater. In the second place, the act of nullification itself is justified only on the ground, that all the parties have an equal right to interpret the Federal Compact, and to select their own mode and measure of redress, when they believe that a violation of it has occurred. The right of the parties must be the same, whether the violation is supposed to consist, in exercising a power which has not been conferred, or in resisting one which has actually been delegated. An attempt therefore by the minority of states, to prescribe any particular mode of proceeding to the majority, would be wholly absurd—it would be dictating the mode and measure of redress to their opponents, who possess, by their own acknowledgment, the full privilege of choosing for themselves. The very first principles of nullification would justify the majority, in the *immediate* employment of such means, as were deemed most conducive to the accomplishment of their purpose.

But let us suppose that the majority, suspending all measures of coercion, should gratuitously consent to call a convention, for proposing amendments to the constitution; and that the parties accordingly assembled. The nullifiers would say to the majority: "We deny that Congress possesses the power which it has assumed, in passing the nullified act. Propose to the states an amendment granting that power, and we shall see, whether Congress is to acquire it or not." To this the majority would of course reply: "We assert that Congress *does* possess the power which it has exercised, in passing the nullified act. Propose to the states an amendment taking away that power, and we shall see, whether Congress is to *lose* it or not." What then would have been gained?—The votes of a majority of the convention, must necessarily constitute the acts of that body; and no amendment which it rejected, could be submitted to the states for adoption. The parties end where they began—But it may be argued, that although the majority would possess a formal right, to reject the proposition of the nullifiers; the latter would have equitable considerations to urge, which ought to ensure its adoption. Let us hear them—They would say—"The meaning of the parties is the spirit of a compact. When we ratified the Constitution, we believed, that it did *not* confer on Congress the power in question. If the nullified law can be enforced, we live under a government exercising a power which we did *not* delegate, or suppose others to delegate: it is not the government which we designed. If you propose the amendment suggested by us, and it is ratified by three-fourths of the states, *Congress will undeniably possess the power.* But if you reject our proposition, the result must be, that a *mere majority* may assume for Congress, a power which constitutionally can be conferred only by three-fourths of the States."

These arguments, plausible perhaps at first view, labour under this material objection; that they are not only quite as good, but even considerably better, on the opposite side. For the majority without hesitation could reply—"Yes, we agree with you, that the meaning of the parties is the spirit of a compact. But when we ratified the Constitution, we believed that it *did* confer on Congress, the power in question. If the nullified law can *not* be enforced, we live under a government deprived of a power, which *we did* delegate, and understood all others to delegate; it is not the Government which we designed. If you propose the amendment suggested by us, and it is ratified by three fourths of the States, *Congress will undeniably divested of the power.* But if we accede to your proposition, the result must be, that a *minority, barely exceeding one fourth*, may deprive Congress of a power, which can constitutionally be taken away, only by three fourths of the States." A satisfactory reply to this answer would, we apprehend, be somewhat difficult. In truth, the theory of nullification pressed to its ultimate consequence, would amount to this—that three fourths of the states are necessary to confer a power on Congress, while any number beyond one fourth may take it away. Whether such a system would be expedient, we shall not at present inquire—most certainly it is not that of the Federal Constitution. In the article relative to amendments, the word *power* does not occur—it declares that "amendments" "shall be valid," "when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof." Retrenching a power of Congress, is as much an amendment as conferring the power; and therefore to be valid, must require the same number of votes. When a convention is called, to propose a-

rmendments relative to a power claimed by the majority, and denied by the minority, it is evident that the final decision must depend altogether on the form in which the amendment is submitted to the states. If the amendment proposes to give the power, the power will be lost, because a small minority is sufficient to reject it; and for the same reasons the power will be sanctioned, if the amendment proposes to take it away. The form of the amendment then being absolutely decisive, and each party having an equal right to support its own construction; it is the height of extravagance to expect, that a majority maintaining the constitutionality of the power, would agree to incur certain defeat by soliciting a grant, which they knew that a minority exceeding one-fourth was predetermined to refuse.

It is already, we think, sufficiently proved, that a minority exceeding one fourth, has not the constitutional right to impose its own construction on a majority. But there is a farther evidence which appears to us so striking, that it would be improper to pass it entirely without notice. If the framers of the constitution designed, that such a minority should have the right of laying an interdict, on the exercise of any power which it considered unconstitutional, why did not those framers plainly say so? Why did they not indicate the manner, in which that right was to be enforced? There was no motive, no apology for a mysterious silence. They might have simply provided that the declaration of this minority through their respective state legislatures, or conventions, should be sufficient for the purpose. Instead of making this obvious provision, or any other equivalent to it, they did not even grant to such a minority, the right of calling a convention—a privilege which belongs only to Congress, acting on the application of two-thirds of the states. Here then, if we admit the pretensions of the nullifiers, is the most astonishing anomaly ever witnessed in a government. The constitution intends that a momentous power shall be possessed by a certain proportion of the states; and though an obvious mode might have been provided, for its safe and easy exercise, no mode whatever was designated; and hitherto none better has been devised, than the open resistance of a whole state, to a general law of the land! It will be difficult indeed to believe, that the sage authors of the constitution were guilty of such a blunder—one which would disgrace the barbarous legislation of a Tartar Horde, or a Hottentot kraal. The necessity and the facility of prescribing regular means, for the exercise of such a power, supposing it to exist, are both so manifest, that the absence of all provision of the kind, is alone conclusive proof, that the existence of the power itself, never was contemplated.

Thus we have shewn, that even if the majority should assent to the calling of a convention, the nullifying minority must, nevertheless, fail, in the accomplishment of their purpose, since they could never cause their construction to be recognized. Each party, according to the principle originally assumed, would remain on the ground of its equal right, to "judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress." In such a position, there would be no impediment to hostilities, and unless one side or the other receded, they must necessarily ensue. If this is evident in the abstract, it is even more manifest, in the case of the existing tariff law, on which it is proposed that the experiment of nullification shall be tried. Suppose, that by the operation of such a measure, the ports of S. Carolina are made free. If they remain so, and the state is still to be considered a member of the union, the principal importations of the whole country, must be concentrated in those ports. Congress could not impose duties on the coasting trade—New York, Pennsylvania, and other states, could not afford to import directly from abroad, articles subject to a duty in their own ports, but exempt from it in those of S. Carolina; and consequently, all parts of the union would probably obtain their foreign supplies through Charleston. As almost the whole fiscal resources of the government are derived from the custom house, it is evident, that there would be nearly a total failure of the revenue. Other evils equally great would ensue. Every holder of the dutiable articles purchased under the tariff, would find them reduced in value, to the amount of the duties which had been paid on them. Ship owners, landholders, merchants, artisans, all the inhabitants of our other large cities, who owe their prosperity or subsistence to foreign commerce, would be exposed to ruin and beggary. All the dependent agricultural districts would participate in the shock. In the money market, which is so sensitive to every political and commercial vicissitude, confidence would be destroyed, private credit would be suspended, public credit would be menaced—embarrassment and bankruptcy would pervade the land. Is it reasonable to expect, that the other members of the confederacy will permit such a state of things to continue, or even to commence? If every party to the compact "has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions, as of the mode and measure of redress," surely this is a case, in which the majority would not fail to exercise their privilege. Even states in the minority, deprecating such a wild career of political innovation, would at least not disapprove the measures by which it was arrested. According to the latitude of choice conceded by the fundamental principle of the nullifiers, the majority might, in these circumstances, adopt any mode of proceeding, which seemed most expedient. The reasonable presumption however is, that the most obvious, gentle, and effectual plan would be selected—that of immediately blockading all the ports which had been made free. If the nullifying state did not then submit, it must resist by force, and the very first blow would be the commencement of civil war. It is superfluous to inquire, by what species of political agency, the majority of states would in the present instance, perform this indispensable duty of self defence. They would doubtless, without any reference to new fangled theories, act through the instrumentality of the general government, whose direction is in their hands. An objection from any quarter, to this mode of operation, would be unreasonable; but coming from the nullifiers—those who claim for all parties, an equal right to judge of "the *mode* and measure of redress," it would be supremely ridiculous.

From the premises, we think ourselves authorised to conclude, that the believers in the doctrine of nullification, labor under an extreme delusion—that the pretension of any minority exceeding one-fourth to impose its construction of the constitution on a majority, is in the highest degree chimerical—that those who resort to nullification as a peaceful remedy, are rushing blindful into hostilities.—The nullifiers have spoken of the *natural* rights of parties, each to interpret a compact for itself, as if it were a constitutional right, whose exercise is compatible with the maintenance of a common government; when it is palpable in effect, the mere privilege of mutual warfare. In speculating on the interpretation of the constitution, they entirely forget that the states which ratified this instrument, adopted it *as a whole*, and as much for the sake of the powers, which they supposed it to confer on the general government, as for the sake of those which they supposed it to reserve to the states individually.—They forget, that the opinion of any state, believing a power to have been delegated, is entitled to as much consideration as the opinion of another state, believing it to have been reserved—Finally, they forget, that in every disputed case, where there was a variance in the original understanding of the parties, the intentions of one side or the other *must necessarily be frustrated;* and that this unavoidable inconvenience may as properly be endured by seven—by any minority, as by any majority.

When there is a material, and irreconcileable difference of opinion, between the parties of the Federal Compact, it is manifest that secession is the only effectual remedy for the weaker. It has indeed been maintained, that the right of secession itself, is only the right of nullifying the whole constitution and laws. Those who are misled by such an assertion, can have paid but little attention to the import of the words. Nullification is represented as an act performed under the constitution, compatible with the continuance of the general government. Secession, on the contrary, as is implied by the very term, dissolves the government, releasing those who secede from the obligations of the compact. To call secession, therefore, a species of nullification, is mere solecism. But it is further urged, that admitting the two measures to be essentially different; the scheme of nullification can at worst only eventuate in the other, and in the meantime is more gentle in its operation. This is a most pernicious fallacy. Whenever secession is unequivocally proposed to the people, the data will be fairly before them—they will choose with a full knowledge of the alternative—they will decide their destiny in open day. But when nullification is recommended to them, as being, in fact, one of the best means of preserving the union, (notwithstanding we have seen that it is decidedly the reverse;) if they credit such a representation, they have *not* the true *data* before them—they are deciding upon premises absolutely false, and may precipitate themselves into revolution, when their purposes are diametrically opposite. The claims of nullification to a greater gentleness of process, are equally futile. If the Southern States, impelled by their wrongs, should, through a convention, or in any other manner, propose to the majority, that the Union be dissolved by common consent; either those wrongs will be redressed, or their proposition will be accepted; for no rational man will cherish the desperate project, of retaining them in the Union by force. The parties would arrange the terms of a peaceful separation. The laws of the general government would be respected by both sides, until the moment of dissolution; and then the ports of each becoming foreign to the other, their respective systems of impost could be enforced, without collision or inconvenience. We have already seen how different would be the consequences of nullification. We have seen, that the nullifying state being still considered a member of the confederacy, no duties could be imposed on her coasting trade—that her ports being free, she would absorb nearly the whole importation of the country, and distribute supplies to every district of the union—that this state of affairs acquiesced in, would cause a failure of the public revenue, and a convulsion in commerce, which must scatter dismay and ruin, along the whole extent of our coast. The government could not submit to such evils. It would immediately interpose to secure its own peculiar interests, and those of the community at large committed to its protection. For the nullifying state there would remain only two alternatives, of humiliation and civil war.

But while we domonstrate that open secession is greatly preferable to the chimeras of nullification, and that it is in fact the only proper remedy, when the policy of the general government is no longer endurable; let it not be supposed, that we contemplate such an event with indifference, much less with satisfaction. No! even if finally constrained to such a course by obstinate injustice, every good citizen will adopt it, with the most sincere reluctance, and profound regret. Long! long! may the patriotism and intelligence of the American people, defer that unhappy day when sordid cupidity or flagitious ambition shall be permitted to destroy the magnificent system of Republican Union which has descended to us, consecrated by the blood of heroes, and the wisdom of sages—by the hopes, and the admiration of civilized men.

Our task is ended, if not completed. In this plain essay, the writer has endeavoured to avoid all affectation of learned technicality; or rhetorical ornament, which could only have tended to obscure the subject. His highest aspiration has been, through the medium of a simple and perspicuous style, to transmit the rays of truth uncolored and unrefracted.

OGLETHORPE.

PRINCIPLES *vs.* PRACTICE.—Most of our readers have heard of Amos Kendall. He is the leading member of the "Kitchen Cabinet," and the principal editorial writer for the Globe. Those who sit in judgment on the principles of Amos cannot but pronounce him a knave in politics. Those who entertain any doubts upon the subject have only to read the following letters, written under different dates, holding distinct doctrines, and both bearing the sign-manual of Amos Kendall.

LETTER FIRST.

March 24, 1829.

The interest of the country demands that the (Fourth Auditor's) office shall be filled with *men of business*, and not with *babbling politicians. Partizan feelings* shall not *enter* here, if I can keep them out. To *others* belongs the whole business of *electioneering*; to *me* and my clerks other duties are assigned. Them I shall endeavour to discharge in the spirit of reform which has made Gen. Jackson President. "Vain" I may be, proud I *am*, that the President has given me an opportunity to aid him in proving that *reform* is not an empty sound, and is not to apply merely to change of men. Henceforth, assiduously devoted to my official duties, I shall leave my enemies and his to their freedom of speech and the press, *resting my claims to public confidence on my acts.*

Very respectfully,
Your friend, &c.
AMOS KENDALL.

To ISAAC MUNROE, Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.

LETTER SECOND.

Washington,
April 23, 1832.

Dear Sir:—I take the liberty to enclose you certain proposals, which speak for themselves.—[For the Extra Globe.[The people need only correct information, and the proposed paper will give it on THE CHEAPEST TERMS. It is intended to reach EVERY NEIGHBOURHOOD IN THE UNION; and it is *peculiarly desirable that it should be circulated* THROUGH ALL KENTUCKY. It will RENDER ESSENTIAL SERVICE IN ALL YOUR ELECTIONS. Will you take the trouble, for the sake of our good cause, *to raise subscriptions* in your quarter, and make a *speedy return* of names and MONEY.

THE TIME FOR ACTION IS AT HAND.

The President is well, and in excellent spirits.—I do not doubt that the people whom he has so *honestly* served, will triumphantly sustain him.

With great respect,
Yours truly,
AMOS KENDALL.

It is stated in the Delaware Journal, that on the last nomination of GWIN, the President of the Senate *pro tem.* (Mr. Tazewell,) and Messrs. Bibb, Tyler, and Mangum, expressed their indignation at this attempt to trample the Senate under foot, and their determination under such circumstances, to vote against the appointment.

C. J. Ingersoll, Esq. of Philadelphia, in an essay, under his signature, declares, as a fact coming within his knowledge from personal intercourse with Gen. Jackson, that the Gen. *is determined to sustain, by his official personal influence, every branch of essential manufactures.* This is an argument, addressed by one of the leading men of Pennsylvania to the people of that State, in order to secure their vote. On the other hand, Mr. Ritchie, tells the people of Virginia, and other Palace panders in other Southern States, that, upon Gen. Jackson's re-election depends a continued reduction of the duties on manufactures. Are not the people disgusted with this barefaced jesuitry? this despicable hypocrisy?

Lynchburg Virginian.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, the 56th anniversary of our National Independence, fraught with so many advantages to this country, both civil and religious, so glorious in its annals, and so brilliant in its effects, was celebrated in the upper end of Richmond County. At 12 o'clock, a large number of citizens had assembled at Mount Hebron, the Methodist Episcopal Church, where, after suitable religious exercises by the Rev. James Clark, the Declaration of Independence was prefaced with a feeling and appropriate Address by the Reader, Dr. J. E. Dumas, and a chaste and eloquent Oration pronounced by James D. Pemberton, Esq. The company adjourned and a procession was formed by Dr. William Mendenhall, Marshal of the Day, assisted by Capt. S. W. Cole, and marched one mile; the order of the procession as agreed upon by the Committee of Arrangements, was as follows:

1. President and Vice President.
2. Orator and Reader.
3. The Clergy.
4. The High Sheriff of the County.
5. The Candidates for the Legislature.
6. Committee of Arrangements.
7. Strangers and citizens on horse back.
8. Gentlemen and ladies in carriages.

At 3 o'clock the Company sat down to a plentiful Dinner furnished for the occasion, by Zachariah Dumas, Esq. Robert Powell, Esq. presided, assisted by Moses Baldwin, Esq. as Vice President. After the cloth was removed, the following Sentiments were given. One patriotic Ode was sung by Nathan Peverly, Esq., selected from the works of those who had most successfully wooed the tuneful nine.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The Day we celebrate, the 4th July, '76—May its annual recurrence always prove to us the harbinger of freedom; and to the rest of the world the deterioration of tyranny.
2. The Constitution of the United States.—Penned by Jefferson, advocated by Adams, and ratified by the People; may a strict construction thereof be the guide of every statesman.
3. The United States.—May they ever be a model of virtue, science and patriotism.
4. The surviving Soldiers of the revolution—Their achievements a nation's independence; their eulogy a nation's prosperity, their reward a nation's gratitude.
5. The Sages and Patriots—who framed our institutions, and formed the basis of the social fabric.
6. The union of the States.—Mutually dependent and mutually assisting, the noblest institutions of human wisdom.
7. Lafayette.—A name long to be remembered by the American people.
8. The sovereignty of the People.—The leading principle of our government.
9. North Carolina.—Distinguished for her attachment to the Constitution and to the Union.
10. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—may each protect, defend and support itself.
11. The memory of Washington.
12. The Governor of North Carolina.—A hero, a patriot and a statesman.
13. The Fair Sex.—May the Daughters of America ever be justly appreciated for their worth, beauty and superior accomplishments.

VOLUNTNER TOASTS.

By the President.—The Union of the States.

By the Vice President.—Uncle Sam's 24 Sons, though not born of the same mother, may they exercise that brotherly love and protection towards each other that will keep them forever in the same family.

By Dr. Wm. Mendenhall.—A speedy termination of the Indian War in the North West.

By W. F. Leak.—The day we celebrate: may each returning anniversary find us a free, a happy and united people.

By the Orator of the Day.—Generals Geo. Washington and Andrew Jackson, two of the brightest stars that have ever illuminated this western hemisphere, stars to which Columbia shall lead her future sons for examples of virtue, patriotism and glory.

By J. E. Dumas.—Henry Clay: a name significant of spotless integrity and singleness of heart, that looks exclusively and devotedly to the public good.

By Capt. S. W. Cole.—The virtuous and patriotic Washington, whose imperishable fame shall be transmitted as a rich legacy to millions yet unborn.

By Wm. Crawford.—May the Presidential Chair sustain the present incumbent for four years from the fourth of March next.

By W. C. Le Grand.—Hon. William Gaston: may he succeed John Marshall as Chief Justice of the U. States.

By Isaac Dockery.—North Carolina: may she ever be distinguished for her virtue, pure patriotism, and loyalty to the Federal Government.

By James Williams, Esq.—The Tree of Liberty: may it flourish and spread over the whole earth, and may every individual partake of its fruits.

By S. D. Pemberton, Esq.—Charles Carroll of Carrollton: the last link between the past and present generation. He has taught humility to tyrants and freedom to mankind; his fame not only fills his own country, but is co-extensive with the civilized nations of the earth.

By J. A. Dumas, Esq.—The Orator of the Day.

By N. Beverly.—Old Hickory: patriots cheer the Tree of Hickory, its boughs have sheltered thee in perilous storms, its branches waive majestically over our widely extended country; it was planted on the grave of the British Lion.

By Duncan Mac Rae, Esq.—Wisdom in our chief rulers and reverance in our subjects.

By James D. Pemberton.—Martin Van Buren: in whom is concentrated a splendid constellation of virtues, which renders him a brilliant luminary in the political world, and eminently qualifies him for the second highest office in our government.

By Dr. Neill McCallum.—Humanity, medical science and medicine will bring relief to the afflicted children of men.

By B. L. Dumas.—Wm. Drayton of South Carolina: a great opposer of usurpation and tyranny, an inveterate enemy of the Tariff, but the dignified and unfeigned Unionist, the unsullied and patriotic statesman, is a great luminary in the South.

By Culpepper Watkins.—The wings of extravagance, may they be clipt by the shears of economy.

By Simeon D. Pemberton, Esq.—Gen. Andrew Jackson: a man of untarnished integrity, experienced abilities, well tried patriotism, the friend of freedom and the polar star of liberty.

By Capt. R. J. Powell.—Union for more than half a century has scattered its blessings with boundless profusion on our happy country: may it be perpetual.

By Homer Le Grand.—Jackson for his country lived, for his country fought, his country will cherish and admire his memory, until the name of his country shall be extinguished in the final consummation of all things.

By Jacob C. Dumas.—May commerce, Free Trade and State Rights extend throughout the Union.

By Duncan McRae, Esq.—South Carolina, our sister State: may her citizens not conspire to discommode the Union of our States.

By W. F. Leak.—The Congress of the U. States: may all the ends they aim at be their country's.

By Dr. J. E. Dumas.—Divinity, Law and Medicine, the highest faculties and best affections of our nature—the capitol of society.

By A. A. Robinson.—Free Trade & State Rights, and no oppressive Tariff.

By Dudley Mask.—May the People of the United States choose God fearing-men for their rulers; as for the Nullifiers, let them not think too much of self-interest, but acquiesce with the majority, and God will pity us all.

By Francis Dumas.—May each returning anniversary find us rallying around the festal board, and as well furnished as the present one.

By James D. Pemberton.—The Fair: No ray of felicity ever penetrated man's bosom or entered the prospects of ulterior happiness—no tender sensibilities awoke the slumbering affections of his soul, or beamed their soft lustre on life's distant verge, until "lovely woman smiled."

By J. R. Moorefield.—Free Trade & State Rights, Agriculture and Commerce, should be our chief interest.

By David D. Dumas.—Jackson shall be our next President. He that fought and conquered on the Plains of Orleans.

By S. D. Pemberton, Esq.—The Fair of Richmond County, who have this day come out to commemmorate the 56th anniversary of American Independence: their's are the virtues to bless and the loveliness to adorn life.

By Wm. Le Grand.—Henry Clay of Kentucky:—May he be our next President, and Philip P. Barbour of Virginia, our Vice President.

By B. L. Dumas.—Washington's Farewell Address:—Pages that should be inscribed in letters of gold, and unfurled by every American: may they produce that peace and unity in our Republic which is so indispensably requisite.

FAYETTEVILLE BOARD of HEALTH.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Fayetteville, in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, 24th July, 1832,

Ordered, That Doctors BENJ. ROBINSON, T. N. CAMERON, J. T. GILLIAM, and J. H. DICKSON, be requested to act as a Board of Health for this town, during the danger to be apprehended from the introduction of the Asiatic Cholera.

Signed,
D. MAC RAE, *Town Clerk.*

At a meeting of the Board of Health, July 31st, Dr. Benj. Robinson was chosen President, and Dr. J. T. Gilliam, Secretary. A Committee consisting of Doctors Cameron and Dickson was appointed to take into consideration the subject of the Asiatic or Spasmodic Cholera, and the sanatary measures which should be adopted in relation thereto, and report to the next Meeting.

At an adjourned meeting on 2d August, the Committee submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted.

BENJ'N ROBINSON, *M. D. President.*
JAS. T. GILLIAM, *M. D. Secretary.*

The Committee, appointed by the Medical Board, to take into consideration the subject of "Asiatic or Spasmodic Cholera," and the sanatary measures, which should be adopted in relation to the disease, should it unfortunately appear in this community, beg leave to *Report:* That they have given the subject their careful attention and the most thorough investigation, which the sources of information, open to them, would permit.

Your Committee have reason to believe, that very erroneous views of the character of the disease are entertained by a large portion of our citizens, whose means of information are limited; the immediate tendency of which is, to create unnecessary terror and alarm; a state of mind much to be deprecated, inasmuch as it renders them more liable to attacks of the disease, and less capable of resisting its power in their own persons, or rendering efficient aid to others. They therefore, feel it incumbent on them, to assure their fellow-citizens, that the history of the disease as it has prevailed in Europe and in this country, furnishes the strongest grounds for the belief, that it is not communicable from person to person, except when the atmosphere has become vitiated by the crowding together of a great number of the sick, and an entire neglect of all the precautionary measures with regard to cleanliness and ventilation, which experience has shown to be necessary.

Your Committee have deemed it expedient to remark thus much on the nature of the epidemic, with a view to dissipate the unfounded fears, growing out of the belief of its contagiousness, and to prevent the neglect or desertion of the unfortunate subjects of its attack, almost necessarily consequent upon such belief.

In the further discharge of the duty assigned them by the Medical Board, and in recommending to their fellow citizens such precautionary measures as have been found most effectual in abating the violence, and diminishing the extension of the disease, they have deemed it most proper and convenient to consider the subject under two divisions. First—Public sanatary measures; and secondly—Private rules and precautions.

With regard to the first branch of the subject, the Committee would earnestly urge upon the proper authorities of the town, the necessity of a diligent scrutiny into, and an active and continued supervision of the condition of the town, with regard to cleanliness. The history of the disease in all places of its occurrence, has established beyond the shadow of a doubt, that it not only evinces a decided preference for filthy, ill-ventilated and crowded districts, but that it is rendered doubly malignant and fatal under such circumstances.—Prudence would therefore dictate, that none of these conditions, so favorable to the propagation of the disease, should be suffered to exist amongst us; that all accumulations of filth; and in short, that nuisances of every description, should be removed. That where many families are found crowded together in the same tenement, they should be dispersed.—That kitchens, outhouses, &c. should be whitewashed and purified by the free and frequent use of lime. A strict observance of these rules, will, in the opinion of the Committee, place our town in the best possible condition, for resisting the ravages of the disease, should it become the subject of its visitation.

They would further recommend, as a measure indispensable, should the disease occur amongst us, the establishment of one or more Hospitals, in each ward of the town, furnished with such remedies and appliances, as have been found useful in the treament of the malady.

In recommending to their fellow citizens, such a precautionary regimen as is best calculated to prevent an attack of the disease; the Committee cannot too earnestly impress upon them, as of paramount importance, the necessity of temperance in every thing;—wherever the disease has made its appearance, the intemperate, the dissolute and the profligate, have invariably become its first victims. Nor should this advice with respect to temperance be restricted in its application to the abuse of intoxicating liquors; it should extend to the regulation of the diet and exercise; all crude and indigestible vegetables, such as cucumbers, melons, &c., all unripe and ascessent fruits, should be especially avoided, as among the most common exciting causes of the disease. Another, and a very important measure of precaution, in the opinion of the Committee, is the guarding the body against sudden atmospheric vicissitudes, by appropriate clothing, by avoiding all unnecessary exposure to the sun and the night air, and not too suddenly checking perspiration, by sitting when heated, in a current of air. Flannel should be worn next the skin, and especial care should be taken, to guard the feet against any sudden change in the temperature of the weather.

The Committee would take the liberty of suggesting to those who reside in the Country, where a number of blacks are collected, strict attention to the precautionary measures mentioned. Care should be taken to cause the greatest possible degree of cleanliness to be observed, to make them sleep few in numbers, in well ventilated houses—to have removed all collections of filth from about the yard and houses, and to have every negro house well white washed. If it is practicable, make them abstain from the use of all unripe fruits, and all such articles of diet as are calculated to impair the tone and functions of the stomach.

The Committee have not deemed it important, at the present time, to enter into the remedial management of the disease, reserving that for an additional report, should the appearance of the epidemic amongst us, or in our vicinage, render it necessary. Nor is the delay to be regretted, as it will enable them to profit by the additional lights, which will doubtless be shed on the subject, by the many able minds, now engaged in its investigation.

There is good reason to believe, that the apprehension of the evil, has in many instances given rise to an attack of the disease. The Committee would therefore, earnestly recommend to their fellow citizens, to banish all fear from their minds, and nerve themselves to meet the visitation, should it befall us, with a firm reliance on the goodness and mercy of that Almighty Being, who, for purposes to us inscrutable, has suffered the pestilence to go abroad on the earth.—Respectfully submitted.

THO. N. CAMERON, *M. D.*
JAS. H. DICKSON, *M. D.*

DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

Executive Office, State of North Carolina.

Although the Constitution of the State gives to the Governor thereof no power authoritatively to set apart days of humiliation or thanksgiving, or in any way to enjoin or enforce the observance of the same; yet, as a communication has been received, signed by the Clergy and Laity of the different denominations, suggesting the propriety, under existing circumstances, of publicly humbling ourselves before Almighty God: Now therefore, to the end that there may be uniformity among all who are disposed to unite in the solemnities of such an occasion, and in conformity with the application aforesaid, I do hereby appoint Friday, the 24th day of August next, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, and recommend the devout and religious observance of the same, by the good people of North Carolina, by their offering up fervent supplications to Almighty God, that in his infinite mercy he will be graciously pleased to continue his blessings on our country, avert every impending judgment, and ward off from us the further inroad of that desolating plague, which, in its mysterious progress over the face of the earth, has made such fearful ravages among the families of other lands.

Given at the city of Raleigh, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1832.

M. STOKES.

By the Governor.
WM. R. HILL, *Private Sec'y.*

To the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of North-Carolina.

July 15, 1832.

DEAR BRETHREN: I have delayed, till now, to address you upon the subject of the terrific scourge which God in fearful justice, has sent to our shores, not because of my indifference to it, but from an unwillingness to add, by any premature step, to the already extravagant excitement of the public mind. And now while the awful indications of approaching evil call for our deep humiliation and repentance before God, they at the same time demand of us a calm and resigned demeanor. We may flee before this pestilence, but if sent for a special purpose by the fiat of the Omnipotent, it will overtake us. Our wisdom then *is to stand still*, and look to the *Salvation of God.* The blood of the victim of his own appointing can only protect us from the destroying Angel. *In the sacrifice of Jesus Christ there is still pardon and grace.* Let us then, as a Diocese, cast ourselves at his feet, confess our sins, bewail our folly, and seek a refuge in his blood. To enable you Dear Brethren, with one heart and one voice to do this, I appoint the subjoined forms of Prayer, to be used in the Churches of my Diocese, on all occasions of Public Worship, till God shall be pleased to remove from our Country the evil from which we pray to be delivered.

May his presence and blessing be with you all, is the unceasing prayer of your friend and Brother,

LEVI SILLIMAN IVES.

Prayers to be used immediately before the General Thanksgiving.

MOST GRACIOUS FATHER AND GOD, who hast promised forgiveness of sins to all those who with hearty repentance and true faith turn to thee, look down, we beseech thee, from heaven thy dwelling place, upon us thy unworthy servants, who, under an awful apprehension of thy judgments, and a deep conviction of our sinfulness, prostrate ourselves before thee. We acknowledge it to be of thy goodness alone, that whilst thou hast visited others with pestilence, thou hast so long spared us. Have pity, O LORD, have pity upon us. Withdraw thy heavy hand from those who are suffering under thy judgments, and arrest the grievous calamity with which others have been scourged, and against which our only security is in thy compassion. We confess with shame and contrition that in the pride and hardness of our hearts we have shown ourselves unthankful for thy mercies, and have followed our own inclinations instead of thy holy laws: yet, O merciful Father, suffer not thy destroying angel to lift up his hand against us, but keep us in health and safety; and grant, that being warned by the sufferings of others to repent of our sins, we may be preserved from all evil by thy mighty protection, and enjoy the continuance of thy mercy and grace, through the merits of our only Mediator and Advocate, JESUS CHRIST. *Amen.*

O, ALMIGHTY GOD, who, by the many instances of mortality which encompass us on every side, ...

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 7, 1832.

Our Town continues healthy. To preserve it so, we sincerely trust that attention will be paid to the recommendations of the Board of Health, contained in a preceding column.—Especially on Thursday next, Election day, the utmost care should be used to prevent indulgence in the common practices of such occasions, viz. intemperance in drinking, and in eating fruits, melons, &c. Again we say, *beware*, lest the indulgences of that day be speedily followed by the breaking out of the Cholera.

☞ We are requested to give notice, that the Presbyterian Church in this town will be dedicated on next Sabbath morning.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Craven County.—Richard Dobbs Spaight, Senate; Abner Hartly and Wiley M. Nelson, Commons.

Town of Newbern.—Charles Shepard.

Sheriff.—Thos. J. Pasteur.

Edgecomb.—Louis D. Wilson, Senate, without opposition; John W. Potts and Gray Little, Commons.

Sheriff.—Spencer L. Hart.

☞ Our friends in the neighboring counties will oblige us by forwarding the returns.

The Indian War.—Accounts from the frontier render it pretty certain that the Indians have escaped chastisement for their murders by dispersing in the woods. The pursuit had been an exceedingly laborious and difficult one, through a very unfavorable country; and the only good that has resulted is the driving of the Indians over the Mississippi, far beyond the reach of the army.

The Essay on Nullification, which we insert on our first page, is admitted on all hands to be the best refutation of that doctrine yet published.

The Cholera.—It is with much gratification that we present a much less fatal statement of the Cholera in New York than has been given for the two past weeks. The disease, as will be seen, has been rapidly on the wane for several days, and, it may be hoped, will soon disappear entirely from that city.

July 27.—New cases 122; deaths 46.
July 28.—New cases 145; deaths 68.
July 29.—New cases 122; deaths 39.
July 30.—New cases 103; deaths 39.
July 31.—New cases 121; deaths 48.
Aug. 1.—New cases 92; deaths 41.
Aug. 2.—New cases 81; deaths 34.

Whole number of cases from the commencement, 4005; of deaths, 1642. The interments for the week ending on the 28th, were 879, of which 689 were from Cholera.

But the bad news of the week is the fact that the disease has made its appearance in Norfolk and Portsmouth, in Virginia. The two towns, it will be recollected, are only separated by the river. The first cases occurred in Portsmouth on Tuesday the 24th, on which night there were 3 deaths; on the 25th, 5; on the 26th, 4; on the 27th, 2; on the 28th, 3; on the 29th, 5; on the 30th, 4; on the 31st, 4. Making in all, 30 deaths in eight days. Of the deaths nearly all have been among the black population, and nearly all were traced to the use of West India or domestic Fruit, Pine Apples, Water and Musk Melons, green Corn, Cucumbers, &c. One white man, (a marine, and "an old *soaker*,") ate a whole water melon, and then cut up the rind and ate that with vinegar! He died, of course. All these articles have been prohibited, by the authorities, from being brought to town. Will not the Police of Fayetteville follow the wholesome example?

In Norfolk, the disease first appeared on Thursday the 26th; from which time up to the 30th, six cases, besides three of doubtful character, had occurred. Three of these, all coloured, had died. The Herald says, that on the 30th, 20 cases were *cured* in Portsmouth, and on the 31st, 10 were cured; and that in every case in which medical aid was applied at the commencement, the patient recovered. We regret that the course of treatment is not stated, as it has been more successful than any other that we have heard of.

In Philadelphia, the disease is slowly gaining ground. On the 27th, there were 2 cases, 2 deaths; 28th, 6 cases, 4 deaths; 29th, 6 cases, 1 death; 30th, 15 cases, 7 deaths; 31st, 19 cases, 9 deaths; Aug. 1, 21 c. 8 d.; 2d, 40 c. 15 d. The interments for the week ending 28th, were 147, of which 8 were from cholera.

In Brooklyn, during the week, 94 cases, 35 deaths. The disease seems to be abating.

In Albany, during the week, 190 cases, 70 deaths.

In Jersey City, Newark, Elizabethtown, Rochester, Buffalo, Syracuse, Lockport, Sag Harbour, Troy, Pougkeepsie, Schoharie, the Erie Canal, Sing Sing prison, Bristol, and Newport, a few cases had occurred. One case at the Quarantine Ground near Boston. At Montreal, there are still about 20 deaths daily.

Since the above was in type, the Norfolk Beacon to Saturday last has been received, from which we make the following extracts:

Norfolk, August 1st, 1832.

The Board of Health reports, that of the cases of Cholera reported up to 12 o'clock on Monday the 30th ult. four have died; and that for the 48 hours up to 12 o'clock this day, 8 new cases have occurred, of which 5 have died. Of the last named cases there was one white man and seven persons of color.

In Portsmouth.—From Tuesday, 5 o'clock P. M. to Thursday the 2nd, 5 P. M. 48 hours, 9 deaths.—Five severe cases and several others, not reported, which yielded readily to medicine.

August 3.—The Board of Health reports, that of the cases reported up to 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 1st inst. two have died, and that for the forty eight hours up to 12 o'clock this day, there were fourteen new cases, of which seven have died. Of the deaths two were white and five colored persons.

In Portsmouth.—Of the cases before reported, four have died. New cases in that place, from 5 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday to 5 P. M. on Friday, 15, of whom one has died.

We regret to learn that about fifteen cases of the *Cholera*, three of them very violent, have appeared on board the U. S. Ship *Fairfield*, now at the Navy Yard, at Gosport.

ANOTHER REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.

At the moment the symptoms appear, apply friction to every part of the body, and principally on the bowels, with a brush dipped in Brandy; then give a cup of tea with 60 drops of Æther, in order to induce perspiration; wrap the whole body up *warmly;* if at the expiration of 4 minutes, perspiration is not produced, take another cup of tea, with 80 drops of Æther, when perspiration will certainly ensue. Some persons, but rarely, may require a third cup, with 120 drops of Æther.

The above remedy has been most successfully used in the Phillippine Islands, and is furnished by a gentleman of the first respectability and intelligence.—*Beacon.*

In addition, we learn by passengers in the stage from Norfolk, that four cases had occurred at Suffock, Va. about 25 miles south of Norfolk, and one case at Winton, N. C. 60 miles south of Norfolk.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

CURE FOR THE CHOLERA.—One tea spoon full Salt—one table spoon Vinegar—one tea cup Boiling Water, put together and taken hot as possible, and repeat the dose if required. The above prescription has been tested in five cases of the Cholera in the families of the subscribers, and in many other families in the City. WM. & GEO. BOND.

[The efficacy of the above simple prescription has been tested by a gentleman in this place, whose female servant was seized on Saturday last, with severe pains in the bowels, attended with vomiting. We are assured that she was entirely relieved in less than half an hour.]—*Editors Norfolk Beacon.*

The general symptoms of attack are detailed in the following statement of two cases, which appeared at Newark, N. J. on the 27th:

"Mrs. Phœbe Clarke, aged 32, resided next door to Rush & Murray in Walnut-st., but had not been at their house; visited New York two weeks since—premonitory diarrhœa came on yesterday morning at 8 o'clock—seized with vomiting immediately after—rice-water evacuations—at 1 P. M., Asphyxia—cold extremities—arteries without pulsation—fingers corrugated—vomiting and purging continues—eyes sunken, half closed and upturned, and surrounded with a livid areola—clammy perspirations and all the symptoms of rapid collapse. Died at half past 5 o'clock P. M."

"Mr. Wm. Kennedy, aged about 43—habits irregular, but has lately had no means of indulgence—confined in the Debtor's apartment of Newark Jail for the last three weeks—symptoms of diarrhœa at 4 P. M. yesterday, violent symptoms came on at 7 P. M., severe vomiting and purging of a rice-watery appearance—fingers corrugated—pain of abdomen and cramps of the lower extremities—eyes sunken—countenance anxious and contracted—tongue cold, and the whole body bathed in a clammy perspiration—rapidly sinking into collapse. Died this morning at 8 o'clock."

Camphor Treatment of Cholera.—We have received a communication from William Channing, M. D. giving an account of the treatment of Cholera by Spirits of Camphor. It appears that out of *two hundred* persons attacked by the epidemic within his practice, all were cured except *four* and these four died of other disorders superadded. The writer thinks that Camphor is a certain specific for the disease in every stage. The treatment is—from *one to three drops* of spirits of Camphor taken in a little water, every hour, or every two hours, according to circumstances, until a re-action has completely set in. It has the merit of being a simple remedy.

The plan which has been partially adopted in New York, of injecting saline solutions into the veins of Cholera patients, has been found eminently hazardous and uncertain. We have seen a letter from one of the most skilful and learned physicians of that city, in which it is stated that of *thirty* cases, in which that kind of treatment has been adopted, only *two* had survived, up to Saturday last.—*Phil. Gazette.*

The Cholera, it has been forcibly said, is the Apostle of Temperance. It is most strikingly so here, for it has dealt death almost without escape to every person it has assailed, who was addicted to the intemperate use of spirituous liquors.—*N. Y. American.*

The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday last, has, inadvertently, no doubt, attributed remarks to the Fayetteville "Observer," which we not only never used, but which are directly the reverse of what we are perfectly well assured is the fact. The Enquirer will do us the favor to make the correction. We do not recollect to have seen, any where, the remarks quoted by the Enquirer; but if they have ever appeared in a Fayetteville Paper, it was not the "Observer."

Large assemblages of the people have taken place in the Counties of Lincoln and Burke, at which Delegates were chosen to meet the Delegates of the other Counties in those Districts, for the purpose of selecting Candidates for Electors friendly to Gen. Jackson and P. P. Barbour. At the meeting in Burke, the resolutions were submitted, and a speech made by the Hon. Samuel P. Carson, member of Congress from that District.

There has also been a similar meeting in Montgomery County.

A letter from "An Old Republican" requests us to mention, that he will reply to the N. C. Journal in the next Observer.

A Public Dinner was lately given to Judge Clayton of Georgia, by from 12 to 1500 citizens, at Laurens C. H. (S. C.) The Judge being toasted, made a Speech about the Tariff, at the close of which he said,

"You will naturally inquire, what is to be done? Submit? Certainly not! No freeman will submit to it! I advise, then, the most *peaceful* remedy, and strange as to some it may seem, I advise NULLIFICATION!" He then went on to shew the efficacy and peacableness of this remedy—in the instances of Georgia Nullification, viz., the cases of Chisolm, Tassels, and the Missionaries. But we are debarred of space to run over his grounds. He concluded with the following toast:

The late Tariff Act.—It is now a *plain case*—LIBERTY or SUBMISSION! He that dallies is a dastard—he that doubts is damned!

Gov. Houston was lately hissed out of the Theatre at Cincinnati.

OHIO.—Messrs. Pitcher and Russell, two of the Jackson members of Congress from Ohio, have publicly renounced Jacksonism since their return home.

KENTUCKY.—A call for a Public Meeting has been made in Lexington, by 47 gentlemen, all former warm supporters of Gen. Jackson, for the purpose of giving expression to their disappointment at the course of his Administration.

The Right Rev. John Croes, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Jersey, died on the 30th July, aged 70 years.

U. S. Bank Stock at New York $117. At Philadelphia $115.

A great Meeting of the Nullification Party was held in Charleston on the 30th ult. One of the resolutions, after declaring the new Tariff, "a deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise of power not granted by the Constitution," asserts that "we have a right, and are in duty bound, to interpose for arresting the operation of the said act within the limits of South Carolina, and for maintaining within the same the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to our State, and that we will henceforth use all the means in our power, (speedily as the forms of Government will permit) to nullify or arrest the operation of the same within our limits, as a violation of our dearest rights."

This and several similar resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The N. C. Journal.—Acting upon a rule which has governed us in other similar cases, we shall refrain from the expression of those indignant feelings which any honorable man may imagine have been inspired by the very extraordinary conduct of the Editors of the N. C. Journal. A plain and dispassionate statement is all we intend to offer, and that only with a view to do justice to ourself.

In the last Journal, the Editors, in replying to the communication of 'An Old Republican,' which appeared in the Observer of the 24th ult., remark,

"The Editor of the Observer has strange notions of propriety. He affects the manners of a gentleman, and has too much decency and self-respect to adopt the slang of the vulgar, or the foul language of abuse. But he can employ a disguised bully, whose whole vocabulary seems to consist of terms of abuse, (save a few trite phrases from the classics, picked up by accident to give him some little show of gentility,) to way lay and belabour with his appropriate weapon the Editors of the Journal, against whom Mr. Hale seems to have conceived a most inveterate hostility, because, forsooth, they will not admit that he is a consistent politician. Passing by then his ally and the beautiful terms in which he has endeavored to retaliate upon us the charge of inconsistency, we address ourselves to Mr. Hale," &c.—[Here follows their reply to "An Old Republican," written in such a manner as to impress their readers with the belief, that "Mr. Hale" was not only the prompter, but the author of that piece.]

So much from the Journal. Now the *truth* is, that the author of "an old Republican" is a highly respectable gentleman, not living in Fayetteville or its vicinity, whom we have not seen for months, and with whom we have held no sort of communication, written or oral, since we last saw him, except the receipt of his communications. We will merely add that the Editors had not the slightest grounds for any one of their assertions in regard to that communication. They have been made at random, without a shadow of foundation to sustain them. We leave it to the public to say, whether the Editors of the Journal, by such conduct, do as much, even, as "affect the manners of gentlemen."

Equally unfounded is their assertion that the Editor of this paper "seems to have conceived a most inveterate hostility" to the Editors of the Journal. To use a vulgar saying, the "boot appears to be on the other leg."—We appeal to the public, whether we have exhibited any such hostility? Where is the evidence of it? We appeal to them, whether we have given any such evidence of hostility as that which we have exposed above, or that kindred one which we exposed in the Journal of the 18th ult. *Then* we were charged with a base course of action. We *proved* the charge to be untrue, and yet it has never been retracted. Unable in the face of conclusive testimony to re-affirm it, they have not felt a disposition to do us the *justice* to acknowledge their error, if only *error* it was. We suppose our present denial of their assertions will be treated in the same way.

Our readers will, we are sure, excuse us, if we decline any further controversy with a Journal in which we have been treated so unjustly. Nothing but necessity will induce us to take any further notice even of its "flights of fancy."

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

It is in vain that the friends of Mr. Van Buren attempt to identify the supporters of Mr. Barbour with the enemies of General Jackson. It is obvious to every man of the least discernment, that their object is to *deter those whose predilections are for Mr. Barbour from coming out in his favor;* and we are surprised and mortified to find that there are some in the Jackson ranks who are capable of descending to the use of such a contemptible artifice—an artifice from which men of ingenuous and manly feelings will turn with disgust. A single fact, supported by evidence which no one will presume to question, will at once show its want of truth, and explode the whole design. The West has uniformly given a more unanimous support to Jackson than any other section of the State. The Van Buren presses themselves will not be willing to admit that the result of the next election will discover any diminution of the President's popularity in that quarter. And yet present signs indicate most clearly that the *West will give an overwhelming vote for Barbour.*—This is attested by the unusually large and respectable Jackson and Barbour meetings which have just been held in many of Western counties. The unanimity with which these *Barbour* counties supported Gen. Jackson in 1824, may be seen from the following statement of the votes, given by some of them, taken from the official returns:

	Jackson.	Crawford.
Burke,	508	86
Davidson,	422	121
Haywood,	592	000
Lincoln,	636	334
Montgomery,	453	76
Rowan,	979	101
Rutherford,	654	177

How, then, can any man of fair and honest intentions assert that the Barbour party is composed of "Calhounites and Clayites," united, as our veracious friends of the Fayetteville Journal declare, "for the purpose of distracting, dividing and consequently weakening the force of the republican party throughout the Union, and of embarrassing the President in his administration of the Government?" The bait is so gross, there are but few gudgeons silly enough to swallow it.

The truth is, if either party may be justly suspected of a want of sincerity in their professions of friendship for Gen. Jackson, it is that which advocates the election of Mr. Van Buren. In the contest of 1824, they not only opposed Gen. Jackson, but were his most virulent and unrelenting revilers and persecutors. They scrupled not to stigmatise him with every epithet that could defame and blacken the character of a man; and deprecated his election as the greatest curse that could be brought upon the nation. Nor did they come over to his support until a short time before the election in 1828, when they found it impracticable to bring out a candidate who could successfully oppose him—until they discovered that the democratic yeomanry of the country were determined to manifest their admiration of his talents and principles, and their gratitude for his services, by bestowing upon him their suffrages, maugre all their efforts to prevent it.

We have said that these men who now claim to be the exclusive friends of Gen. Jackson, were opposed to him as long as they had the least hope of success; and of the truth of the remark, we offer incontrovertible evidence. Where do we find the strength of the Van Buren party? In those counties which have been most violent and obstinate in opposing Jackson. Take the counties of Warren and Caswell for example. In 1824, Warren gave for Crawford 496 votes and 152 for Jackson; Caswell gave 1036 to Crawford and only 90 to Jackson. A majority of these counties, it is conceded, will now go for Van Buren.

Insinuations which have now ripened into bold assertions were made, first in the *Fayetteville Journal*, then in the *Constitutionalist*, more recently in the *Globe* and *Petersburg Chronicle*, that the late Barbour Convention was gotten up through the influence of Gov. Branch. Well knowing the prejudiced source from whence the charge first came, we gave it not even a passing notice, but now it has travelled beyond the limits of the State, we feel called upon to give it an unqualified denial. We dislike to use harsh language towards a brother Editor, but we pronounce it, as we *know* it to be, unfounded. This statement we conceive to be due both to Governor Branch and the very respectable gentlemen who originated the State Convention. They had no communication with Gov. B. on the subject, nor was he aware that any movement of the kind was going on, until he arrived here on his way to Florida and after the first Barbour meeting had been held. That meeting was composed of men who neither look for, nor expect office. It was no petty party movement, but it was an effort of the State Rights Republicans of the country to place the Vice Presidential election upon *principle*. The President, one of the Secretaries and the drawer of the Resolutions were original Jackson men. The meeting was composed, as was also the large County meeting afterwards held for the same purpose, indiscriminately of the *friends* and political *opponents* of Gov Branch.

Roanoke Advocate.

Great Fire at Port au Prince.—Captain Thomson, of the Sch'r Eagle, informs, that about 1 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, the 8th of July, a fire suddenly broke out in a block of wooden buildings at the S. E. extremity of the town of Port au Prince. The wind blowing strong from the N. E., carried the flames from house to house, until every thing in its course was in a few minutes wrapped in flames, and at 4 o'clock upwards of 500 buildings, with most of their contents, were entirely consumed. Fortunately the fire was confined to the less business part of the town.

Maj. Noah and his family are now in Boston. On arriving at Somerset from New York the people of that place were so alarmed that they commissioned a physician to go on board the vessel and examine the passengers.—When the Major came to be inspected, the Doctor asked him the usual question, what he had been doing of late. The Major, with his characteristic humor, answered, that he had been chiefly employed in *electioneering for Gen. Jackson!* The Doctor thinking this rather a predisposing cause of Cholera, compelled the Major to shew his tongue, which bore marks of rather *hard usage*, but nevertheless was free from Cholera.—*Lowel Dai. Jour.*

DIED,

In Salisbury, on the 26th ult., after a short illness, Mr. EZRA ALLEMONG, in the 40th year of his age.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 62½; ditto apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 7¾ a 8. Beeswax 16 a 17. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 8½ a 8¾. Corn 58 a 60. Flaxseed 90 a 100. Flour new 5 a 5 75. Feathers 30 a 33. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 6¾ a 7. Sugar, brown, 7¼ a 9½; Lump 12½; Loaf 15 a 17½. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 90 a 95. Whiskey 28 a 32. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

100 Casks, in good order, for sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 6th, 1832.

ENTERTAINMENT,

At Smithfield, N. C.

GEORGE P. LOVICK respectfully informs the public that he has removed to the Town of Smithfield, and has taken the large and commodious House, on the corner next to the River—where he has opened a *House of ENTERTAINMENT.*

Having been engaged in the occupation for several years, he flatters himself that he will give general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

Smithfield, July 26, 1832. 92-4w.

FOREIGN.

The ship Dover, arrived at Boston, brings Liverpool papers to 21st June.

It seems conceded that the government of Louis Philippe was strengthened by the mad attempt at insurrection in Paris. Martial law still prevailed. Messrs. Chateaubriand, Hyde de Neuville and Fitzjames were arrested, not as connected with the disturbances in Paris, but with the movements of the Duchess of Berri in the South and West.—The Duchess had not been arrested, and was supposed to have escaped.

The Irish Reform Bill was under discussion in the House of Commons, and it produced some warm debates between Mr O'Connell and the ministers. Earl Grey had been ill, but was said to be considerably better.

ATTACK ON THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—On the 18th June, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington, while riding on horseback through London, was followed by great crowds of people, hissing, groaning and throwing mud. He and a gentleman riding near him in a chaise, were covered with mud and dirt. He soon took shelter in Lincoln's Inn, when the mob threatened to tear down the building. A strong body of the Police officers was sent to his relief, and he attempted to leave Lincoln's Inn. The mob immediately renewed the attack, and a ruffian rushed forward and attempted to pull the Duke from his horse, but the fellow was seized by the Police officers, but was immediately rescued by the mob. The Duke then retired to his house, guarded by a strong body of Police officers.

Health of the City.—Reports have got abroad in the neighboring towns, that Raleigh has been visited by the dreaded Cholera. We are happy to have it in our power to state that this is not the case. As in almost every portion of the State, we have had a few mild cases of the common Cholera of the Season, and it is from this circumstance, we presume, that the report alluded to has risen—*Ral. Reg.*

We learn from New York that the National Republican Convention of that State, re-assembled at Utica on Thursday, and "*unanimously nominated the entire Anti-Masonic electoral and gubernatorial ticket.*" Thus has a union between the two parties been consummated, and thus has a decided and efficient blow been aimed at Jacksonism in New York. Hereafter the electoral vote of that State may confidently be ranked in favor of the opposition.—*Phil. Inq.*

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

We understand that the signatures of two thousand Irishmen, who are naturalized American citizens, have already been obtained to the call for a public meeting in opposition to the re-election of Andrew Jackson, to be held in a few days in the State House yard. We are further informed that all these gentlemen, with the exception of about ten, were, at the last Presidential election, strenuous supporters of Jackson, and that these ten took no active part in the politics of the times.

From the National Gazette.

A correspondent of the Globe—"a gentleman of high standing in Philadelphia," says in relation to the recent Jackson public meeting—"The number is variously represented.—Some go as far as *twenty thousand*—others as low as *ten thousand*—truth may be between them." This is monstrous exaggeration, which has found, in the Globe, its proper place. The area on which the assemblage stood could not contain three thousand, and it was not densely occupied. It was measured with a sufficient survey by gentlemen who are among the readiest and most exact calculators in our community.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Cincinnati, Ohio, dated 17th July, 1832, to his friend in Baltimore:

"The Veto Message reached here on Saturday, which produced many unpleasant and mournful visages. I never witnessed such an excitement in the public mind—changes are hourly taking place.—Those who were the President's hottest friends a short time since, are now for calling a public meeting to express their decided disapprobation of his refusal to sign the Bank Bill. The meeting, it is supposed, will be one of the largest ever held in this city. Property has already fallen 25 per cent. The vote of this State, *beyond all doubt*, will be against Jackson."

Good Advice.—A Blacksmith who had the gift of stammering to perfection, was called into Court as a witness between two journeymen of his in a law suit—the amount in question being about 75 cents. The Judge, after hearing his testimony, asked him why he had not advised them to settle, the cost being five times the disputed sum. The witness replied—"I t-t-t-told the foo-o-ols to settle. I s-s-s aid the constables would t-t-t-ake their co-o-oats—the lawyers their sh-shirts, and by j-j-jing, if they got into your Hon-Honor's Court, you'd sk-sk-sk-skin 'em."

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MY NOSE.

My nose! my nose! oh, mercy, me! my great projecting nose!
Why can't we have a settlement, thou cause of all my woes?
And why art thou so black with bumps, thou handle of my face;
To make a laughing-stock of me, and bring me to disgrace?

My teeth, they are both large and white, they suit me very well;
I put them in and take them out, to please each city belle:
But my nose, is fixed, forever fixed, between my mouth and eye;
I wish thou wert not quite so black, so prominent and high.

My pantaloons are just the cut, the best E——t's make,
My coat the richest brown or blue, all for the ladies sake:
And yet, ah me! what use are they, thou cause of all my ill?
I wish thou wert not quite so long as is my tailor's bill.

The barber always cuts my nose, while he is shaving me—
"Your nose," says he, "is long enough for ears' deficiency."
But think or say or laugh or sigh or ponder as I can,
I always was and still will be a dreadful large nosed man.

I waked from pleasant sleep one morn, and saw upon the wall,
A little and a big nose drawn, with this tremendous scrall:
"You had better have no nose at all than such a one at this,
But one like that small one there, were ecstacy of bliss.

"He ne'r can fall except upon that great big nose," says one:
Then loudly cries another out before the first is done—
"And yet how strange, he every where is poking in his nose!
How much he doth intrude himself we're sure he little knows."

And as I am a lawyer, I *sometimes* charge the jury—
And then my nose, how then it fumes itself into a fury—
The jury they begin to laugh at sight of such a snout,
Which always mends and never ends, until I cease to spout.

"Good name in man or woman, is the jewel of the soul,"
So Shakespeare says, and he is right I think, upon the whole;
But now, oh Mr. Editor! I ask thee in his place,
Is not a handsome nose in all the jewel of the face?

W.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

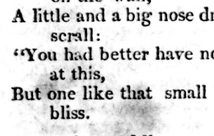
Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS.

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 72tf.

Removal.



P. DAILEY

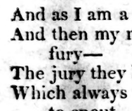
Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.



The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞ Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,
IN STORE,
150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,
Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co., and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.

If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 22, 1832. 81tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 10,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20. 72tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

H. MacLaurin.

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-tf

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.

April 17. 76tf.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear at the expiration of three months from this date, for the renewal of a certificate for eighteen Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of Peter Smith, late of Fayetteville, the said certificate being lost or burnt.

DUNCAN SMITH, Executor of
PETER SMITH.

Fayetteville, June 19th, 1832. 85-3m.

***The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Wilmington Recorder, are requested to insert the above three months and forward their accounts to this office.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

To Tin Plate Workers.

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1832. ‖80-tf.‖

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28th, 1831.

MACKEREL & NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED,

30 Bbls. No. 2 Mackerel,
15 " No. 1 do.
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted.

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,

50 Bags prime Coffee.

WILLKINGS & Co.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta, Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Pep permint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate. Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic, Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

Dr. J. H. DICKSON,

Has just received the following new and valuable artices:

Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Coucentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.

May 1. 78tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

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25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d; just received and for sale by

J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country, will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino, Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Mole skins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN.

April 24, 1832. 77-tf.

For Rent,

THAT commodious Dwelling on Gillespie street, recently occupied by Duncan McRae, Esq. adjoining the U. S. Bank Lot. Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.

June 11, 1832. 84tf.

TIN.

IN Store, 20 Boxes Tin Plates,
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 26.

Molasses, &c.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

75 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
18 tierces do. do. do.
Boxes No. 1 & 2 HERRINGS.

For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

April 20, 1832. 77tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the *same quality* can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinetts,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings,
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP,
Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced,
Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted,
Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4, 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and fig'd mull and medium do
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8 4 9 4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3 4 7 8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4 4 & 5 4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blk sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India do. Canton and Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [article.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new and beautiful
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege and fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do.
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do.
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and worsted do.
Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners,
Elastic Garters, steel and whalebone Busks,
Best imperial and common Pins,
Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins,
Steel screw Pincushions and key Rings,
Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches,
Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints,
Musical Boxes and Harmonicans,
Percussion Caps, Bamboo Canes,
Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper,
Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors,
Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs,
Beed Reticules, hair and tooth Brushes,
Best Buck, Beaver, Horseskin and Silk Gloves,
White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, col. and black,
Visiting Cards, Pocket Books,
Cologne Water, in fancy bottles,
Ditto extra fine,
Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Preston Salts,
Double and amber Lavender Water,
Coral, Powder Puffs and Boxes,
Shaving Boxes and Britannia Tumblers.

Fayetteville, April 3. 74tf.

Italian Lustrings, And Swiss Muslins.

THE Subscriber has just received a variety of Rich Fancy Colored, Blue and Jet Black Silk and

SWISS GOODS.

Rich Barege, and Embroidered Hdk'fs.
Long Shawls, and Misses' Scarfs,
Linen Cambrick, and Cambrick Hdkfs,
Green Barege, for Ladies' Veils,
6-4 and 5-4 Parisian Blond Gauze, do.
Bobinett Laces and Footings, all widths,
Lace Tippets and Colleretts,
Light Fancy Ginghams,
Gentlemen's Best Bandanna and Flag Hdkfs.
Do. Extra Good Black Gloves,
Colored Florences, and Satins, &c. &c.

And will be sold cheap.

July 23d, 1832. HENRY L. JONES. 90tf.

HADLOCK'S *VEGETABLE POWDER,* For Diseases of the Lungs.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Richard Maynard & Co.,

HAVE just opened at their Store, directly opposite Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms.

Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine their assortment.

April 3. 74tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.

Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66tf.

N. E. RUM.

20 Barrels New England RUM, received per boat Clarendon.

Also in Store,

Bbls No. 1, 2 & 3 MACKEREL, and half bbls. No. 1 ditto. For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

April 17. 76-tf.

Wrapping Paper.

200 Reams landing from Boat Clarendon, for sale by AMOS KIMBALL

April 17. 76tf

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by JNO. HUSKE & SON.

May 8. 79-tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. *Duncan Smith*, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of

SMITH & McDONALD,

two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.

Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony CLOTHS, CASSIMERES assorted, superior quality, best plain and figured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CAMLETS, and all necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, ect. They pledge themselves to dispose of their Goods at the most moderate prices, and all Work entrusted to them will be done neatly and in a workmanlike manner.

DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MAC DONALD.

June 5, 1832. 83-6m.

Summer Arrangement.

Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.

The superior STEAM BOATS POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson*, and COLUMBUS, Capt. *Turner*, will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at *Norfolk*, (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 6 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.

The Richmond,

Capt. *Chapman*, will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. ☞ All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

The FREIGHT Steam Boats,

Virginia & Norfolk,

Will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond*, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.

JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.* 78-6m.

March 26.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 84tf.